

opposite outcrops of a bed on the downthrow side, or to narrow it on the upthrow side. On the southern slope of the anticline A, the same bed once more appears, and again is shifted forward, as before, on the upthrow side. Hence in an anticline, the reverse effect takes place, for there the space between the two outcrops is narrowed on the downthrow side. A section along the east or upcast side of the fault would give the structure represented in Fig. 271 (1); while one along the downcast side would be

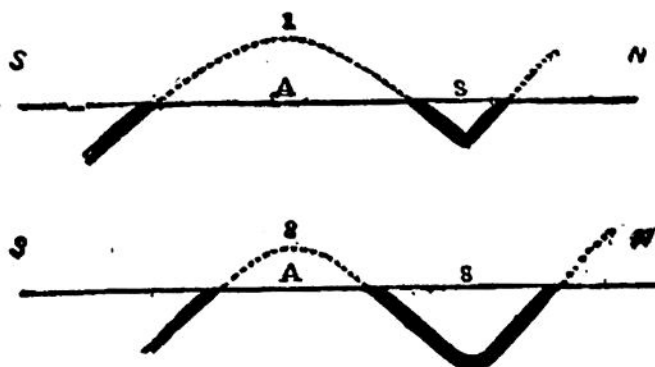


Fig. 271.—Sections along the Fault in Fig. 270.

1, Section along the upcast side; 2, Section along the downthrow side.

as in (2). These two sections illustrate how the shifting of the outcrops at the surface can be simply explained by a mere vertical movement.

**Dying out of Faults.**—Dislocation may take place either by a single fault, or as the combined effects of two or more. Where there is only one fault, one of its sides may be pushed up or let down, or there may be a simultaneous opposite movement on either side. In such cases, there must be a gradual dying out of the dislocation toward either end; and one or more points where the displacement has reached a maximum. Sometimes, as may be seen in coal-workings, a fault, with a considerable maximum throw, splits into minor faults at the terminations. In other cases, the offshoots take place along the line of the main fissure.